What is claimed is:

- 1. A niobium powder having a nitrogen content of at least about 500 ppm by weight and not more than about 7,000 ppm by weight, and having a mean particle diameter of at least about 0.2 μ m and less than about 3 μ m, which contains as impurity at least one element M selected from the group consisting of iron, nickel, cobalt, silicon, sodium, potassium and magnesium in an amount such that each element M is not more than 100 ppm by weight, or the total amount of the elements M is not more than 350 ppm by weight.
- 2. The niobium powder according to claim 1, which has a mean particle diameter of at least about 0.5 μm and less than about 2 μm .
- 3. The niobium powder according to claim 1, which has a nitrogen content of at least about 1,000 ppm by weight and not more than about 3,000 ppm by weight.
- 4. A sintered body produced from a niobium powder, which has a specific leakage current index of not more than about 400 [pA/($\mu F \cdot V$)].
- 5. The sintered body according to claim 4, which has a specific leakage current index of not more than about 200 [pA/($\mu F \cdot V$)].
- 6. A sintered body produced from a niobium powder, said niobium powder having a nitrogen content of at least about 500 ppm by weight and not more than about 7,000 ppm by weight, and having a mean particle diameter of at least about 0.2 μm and less than about 3 μm .
- 7. The sintered body according to claim 6, wherein said niobium powder has a mean particle diameter of at least about 0.5 μm and less than about 2 μm .
- 8. The sintered body according to claim 6, wherein said niobium powder has a nitrogen content of at least about 1,000 ppm by weight and not more than about 3,000 ppm by weight.
 - 9. The sintered body according to claim 6, wherein said

niobium powder contains as impurity at least one element M selected from the group consisting of iron, nickel, cobalt, silicon, sodium, potassium and magnesium in an amount such that each element M is not more than 100 ppm by weight, or the total amount of the elements M is not more than 350 ppm by weight.

- 10. The sintered body according to claim 6, which has a specific leakage current index of not more than about 400 [pA/($\mu F \cdot V$)]
- 11. The sintered body according to claim 6, which has a specific leakage current index of not more than about 200 [pA/($\mu F \cdot V$)].
- 12. A capacitor comprising (i) an electrode, wherein the electrode is a sintered body produced from a niobium powder, (ii) a counter electrode, and (iii) a dielectric intervening between the two electrodes; said niobium powder having a nitrogen content of at least about 500 ppm by weight and not more than about 7,000 ppm by weight, and having a mean particle diameter of at least about 0.2 μ m and less than about 3 μ m.
- 13. The capacitor according to claim 12, wherein said niobium powder has a mean particle diameter of at least about 0.5 μm and less than about 2 μm .
- 14. The capacitor according to claim 12, wherein said niobium powder has a nitrogen content of at least about 1,000 ppm by weight and not more than about 3,000 ppm by weight.
- 15. The capacitor according to claim 12, wherein said niobium powder contains as impurity at least one element M selected from the group consisting of iron, nickel, cobalt, silicon, sodium, potassium and magnesium in an amount such that each element M is not more than 100 ppm by weight, or the total amount of the elements M is not more than 350 ppm by weight.
- 16. The capacitor according to claim 12, wherein said sintered body has a specific leakage current index of not more than about 400 [pA/($\mu F \cdot V$)].
- 17. The capacitor according to claim 12, wherein said sintered body has a specific leakage current index of not more

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than about 200 [pA/($\mu F \cdot V$)].

- 18. The capacitor according to claim 12, wherein said dielectric is formed on a surface of the sintered body.
- 19. The capacitor according to claim 12, wherein said dielectric is composed of niobium oxide.
- 20. The capacitor according to claim 12, wherein said dielectric is composed of niobium oxide formed by electrolytic oxidation on a surface of the sintered body.